NOTE XIV.

A REVISION OF THE GENUS TURDINUS AND GENERA ALLIED TO IT,

WITH AN ENUMERATION OF THE SPECIMENS CONTAINED IN THE LEYDEN MUSEUM

BY

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When looking over the material in the Leyden Museum of what is at present generally understood as the genus *Turdinus* and closely allied genera, I found it in many instances extremely difficult, even with the aid of the key to the genera in Sharpe's Catalogue of Birds, vol. VII, to find out the genus in which a great number of species usually are placed. This inconvenience is greatly due to the want of well-marked characters in a number of closely related genera, while, on the other hand, genera have been united which, on account of a sufficient number of striking differences, would better be kept separate.

There is, for instance, no necessity whatever for uniting the genus *Malacocincla* with the very different, thrush-like genus *Turdinus*, while, on the other hand, genera as *Erythrocichla*, *Drymocataphus*, *Trichostoma* and *Malacopteron* are much more closely allied amongst each other and to *Malacocincla* than this latter is to *Turdinus* 1).

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1) Genera, as a rule, are based upon structural characters, though the separation of the genus *Merula* from *Turdus* sufficiently shows that there is already made use of the modus of coloration in some cases of generic classification.

One of the consequences of my attempt to obtain a more satisfactory classification is the re-separation of the genus *Malacocincla* from *Turdinus* proper, while on the other hand, I was obliged to remove certain misplaced species and to place them into other more convenient genera.

In the following arrangement are included the species, collected during my recent sojourn in Central Borneo. A report of the zoological results of the last Dutch scientific expedition to Borneo, of which I had the pleasure to be appointed as zoologist, will be published later on in this periodical.

The chief principle upon which I have based my arrangement is the proportion between the length of tarsus and tail, the first forming a very important moment in the locomotion of these birds, which are passing most of their life-time on the ground, while the last shows much more difference in size than the wing. The wing-formula is the same in the whole group of Timeliine birds and cannot be made use of in the present classification, while the shape of the bill and the position of the nasal aperture must be considered as characters of second rank. It is sometimes far from easy to say whether the nasal aperture is round and placed in front of the nasal groove, or linear and placed at the bottom of the latter. All this depends much upon the better or less good condition of these parts in the skin, and but too often they are badly mutilated if not entirely destroyed.

Key to the genera.

A. Plumage thrush-like, more or less mottled with black, fulvous or white; feathers on head, hind neck and mantle large and rounded (not fluffy), giving these parts a scaly appearance.
  a. Size large, thrush-like, tail double the length of the tarsus or longer.
    a'. Feathers on rump fluffy, unstriped . . . . *Turdinus*.

b'. Feathers on rump more or less lanceolate and centrally streaked with white . . . . *Ptilocichla.*

b. Size smaller, tail shorter, less than double the length of the tarsus, outstretched feet exceeding the tip of the tail.

a'. No pale shaft-streaks on the upper surface. . *Ptilopyga.*

b'. Upper surface with more or less conspicuous fulvous shaft-streaks.

a''. Feathers on upper surface on both sides edged with black.

a^3. Larger, bill shorter and stouter than is the rule in this group, no light spots on the tips of wing-coverts and secondaries. *Lanioturdinus.*

b^3. Smaller, bill normal, slender, light spots on wing-coverts and secondaries. . . . *Turdinulus.*

b''. Inner web of the mantle-feathers black, bill as long as the tarsus, slender and curved. *Rimator.*

B. Color of plumage on upper surface plain, never mottled with black or fulvous.

a. Tail short, never much more, in some cases even less, than once and a half the length of the tarsus.

a'. Bill stout, nasal opening rounded and placed in front of the membrane . . . . *Malacocincla.*

b'. Bill slender, nasal opening linear and placed at the lower edge of the membrane.

a''. Rictal bristles present.

a^3. Larger, tarsus more than 2,5 cm., bill more timeliine. . . . . *Anuropsis.*

b^3. Smaller, tarsus less than 2,5 cm., bill more muscicapine. . . . . *Crateroscelis.*

b''. Rictal bristles absent . . . . *Amaurocichla.*

b. Tail about twice as long as the tarsus, or somewhat more.

a'. No distinct superciliary streak, rictal bristles well-developed, reaching beyond the nostrils . *Trichostoma.*

b'. A distinct white or ashy white eyebrow, rictal bristles wanting or short, not reaching the nostrils . . . . *Drymocataphus* 1).

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1) Directly behind this genus must probably be placed *Drymochaera* Finsch (see after, p. 94), on account of its grayish white eyebrow and its tail being twice as long as the tarsus; in fact I am unable to find in the description any character striking enough to separate it from *Drymocataphus*, except, perhaps, the pale-colored head and the white under wing-coverts, which both characters are unusual in this genus.

c. Tail more than twice, but less than three times the length of the tarsus.
  a'. Tarsus and toes very long, the first generally exceeding an inch in length.
    a''. A distinct pale eyebrow, rictal bristles faintly developed or wanting.
      a^3. Crown much darker than rest of upper surface, sides of head and lower surface rusty fulvous. . . . . *Scotocichla.*
      b^3. Crown like upper surface in color.
        a^4. Eyebrow ferrugineous, like sides of head and lower surface . . . . *Ortygocichla.*
        b^4. Eyebrow mouse-gray, throat pale fulvous. *Elaphrornis.*
      c^3. Crown more or less rufous, distinct from rest of upper surface.
        a^4. Lower surface not streaked, throat and chest pale ochre, tail longer than wing. *Mülleria.*
        b^4. Lower surface, or at least the chest, with dark shaft-streaks . . . . . . *Pellorneum.*
    b''. Eyebrow wanting, rictal bristles fairly developed . . . . *Erythrocichla.*
  b'. Tarsus shorter, generally not more than an inch in length (1), toes rather weak.
    a''. Eyebrow wanting, rictal bristles hardly reaching beyond the nostrils. . . . . . . *Illadopsis.*
    b''. A distinct white eyebrow, rictal bristles very strongly developed, reaching far beyond the nostrils . . . . *Ophrydornis.*
d. Tail about three times the length of the tarsus . *Malacopteron.*

GENUS ***Turdinus.***

Type: *Turdinus macrodactylus* Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XIII, p. 382 (1844).

There is hardly anything to be added to the ample diagnosis of this genus, as given by Blyth in the above mentioned Journal, except that not only the form, but also size and color, are remarkably turdine. By these latter characters it is sufficiently distinguished from all other birds of this group. — Five species known.

Range. Malay Peninsula and the great Sunda Islands.

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1) The sole exception from this rule is made by *Illadopsis rufescens* Reichw., its tarsus measuring 1, 15 inch.

Key to the species.

- *a*. Chest and breast with broad white or pale fulvous shaft-streaks.
  - *a'*. Bill shorter, culmen utterly 2,1 cm. . . . . . *macrodactylus.*
  - *b'*. Bill longer, culmen at least 2,4 cm.
    - *a''*. Breast rufous . . . . *rufipectus.*
    - *b''*. Breast gray in the centre, laterally dark fulvous . . . . *lepidopleurus.*
- *b*. No shaft-streaks on chest and breast.
  - *a'*. Throat black, chest and breast white or pale fulvous, each feather bordered with black . . *atrigularis.*
  - *b'*. Throat white, lower surface black, each feather bordered with white. . . . . *loricatus.*

1. *Turdinus macrodactylus.*

Malacopteron macrodactylum Strickl. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. XIII, p. 417 (1844).

Turdinus macrodactylus Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XIII, p. 382 (1844); Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 548 (1883).

Hab. Malacca.

Three specimens, two labelled »Malacca", the third from Wellesley (Dr. Hagen).

2. *Turdinus rufipectus.*

Turdinus rufipectus Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Genov. XIV, p. 224 (1879); Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 549 (1883).

Hab. Sumatra.

3. *Turdinus lepidopleurus.*

Myiothera lepidopleura Temm. MS. Mus. Lugd.

Cacopitta lepidopleura Bp. (ex Temm. MS.) Consp. I, p. 257 (1850).

Turdinus lepidopleurus Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 539 (note); id. N. L. M. 1884, p. 170 [1]).

Hab. Java.

Five specimens, amongst which the two types (♂ & ♀).

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[1]) Dr. Sharpe (l. c.) yields to the opinion that *T. lepidopleurus* ought to be united to *T. macrodactylus.* I believe, however, the distinctive characters mentioned in the key sufficient to keep the two species separate.

4. *Turdinus atrigularis.*

Myiothera atrigularis Temm. MS. in Mus. Lugd.
Cacopitta atrigularis Bp. (ex Temm. MS.) Consp. I, p. 257 (1850).
Turdinus nigrogularis 1) Blyth, Ibis 1865, p. 47.
Turdinus atrigularis Blyth, Ibis 1870, p. 170; Salvad. Ucc. Born. p. 217 (1874); Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 549 (1883); id. Ibis 1889, p. 414; Everett, Journ. Straits Branch R. As. Soc. 1889, p. 109; Ch. Hose, Ibis 1893, p. 387; Sharpe, Ibis 1893, p. 547, 550; id. 1894, p. 540, 542.

Hab. Borneo.

The two typical specimens from Banjermassin (Schwaner) and six collected by myself in Central Borneo.

5. *Turdinus loricatus.*

Myiothera loricata Müll. Tijdschr. Nat. Gesch. Amst. 1835, p. 348.
Cacopitta loricata Bp. Consp. I, p. 257 (1850).
Turdinus marmoratus Wardlaw Ramsay, P. Z. S. 1880, p. 15.
Turdinus loricatus Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 550 (1883); Bütt. N. L. M. 1887, p. 66.

Hab. Sumatra.

The three typical specimens in the Leyden Museum.

GENUS ***Ptilocichla.***

Type: *Ptilocichla falcata* Sharpe, Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool. 2nd ser. I, p. 332 (1876).

This genus differs from the preceding as well as from the following by the striped plumes on lower back and rump. On the other hand it stands near *Turdinus* on account of its rather large size and the long tail, which is nearly twice as long as the tarsus, while it agrees with *Ptilopyga* in the blackish, white-striped under surface. — Three species known.

Range. Philippine Archipelago.

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1) Evidently a slip of the pen, as Blyth must have meant *Myiothera atrigularis*, no *M. nigrogularis* Temm. being found in the Leyden Museum.

Key to the species.

a. Back black or blackish brown, with broad, fulvous shaft-streaks . . . . *falcata.*
b. Back olive-brown, the feathers with narrow, fulvous shaft-streaks. . . . . *basilanica.*
c. Back fulvous, shaft-stripes indistinct . . . . . *mindanensis.*

1. *Ptilocichla falcata.*

Ptilocichla falcata Sharpe, Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool. 2nd ser. I, p. 332 (1876); id. Cat. B. VII, p. 586 (1883); W. Blas. Ornis 1888, p. 314.

Hab. Island of Palawan, Philippine Archipelago.

Two specimens, collected by Dr. Platen at Puerto Princesa.

2. *Ptilocichla basilanica.*

Ptilocichla basilanica Steere, List of Birds and Mammals, coll. by the Steere Exped. to the Philippines; Ann Arbor, Mich. p. 18 (1890); id. Ibis 1891, p. 312; pl. VII.

Hab. Island of Basilan, Philippine Archipelago.

3. *Ptilocichla mindanensis.*

Ptilocichla mindanensis Steere, op. cit. p. 18 (1890); id. Ibis 1891, p. 312.
Ptilopyga mindanensis Blas. J. f. O. 1891, p. 146.

Hab. Island of Mindanao, Philippine Archipelago.

GENUS ***Ptilopyga.***

Type: *Ptilopyga leucogrammica* Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 586 (1883).

This genus was originally founded by Sharpe upon *Malacocincla rufiventris* Salvad. Ucc. Born. p. 229, but as Salvadori already suggested, *M. rufiventris* is a real *Malacocincla* and closely allied to *M. sepiaria.* Together with *M. rufiventris*, Sharpe placed in this genus as a second species *Cacopitta leucogrammica* Bp., but as he never published a diagnosis of his genus *Ptilopyga*, I do not see any reason why not to maintain it for the resting second species, which is generically distinct from *Cacopitta* (*Turdinus*) as well as from *Malacocincla.*

The genus, in its present restricted sense, may be characterized as follows: Closely allied to the genera *Turdinus* and *Ptilocichla*, but much smaller and short-tailed, the tail being but little longer than the tarsus; bill slender as in the two preceding genera, not higher than broad at the nostrils, nasal aperture placed in front of the nostril. Upper surface unstriped, under surface blackish with very large white centres to the feathers. — One species known.

Range. Borneo.

1. *Ptilopyga leucogrammica.*

Myiothera leucogrammica Temm. MS. in Mus. Lugd.
Cacopitta leucogrammica Bp. Consp. I, p. 257 (1850).
Turdinus leucogrammicus Salvad. Ucc. Born. p. 217 (1874); Sharpe, Ibis 1877, p. 11.
Ptilopyga leucogrammica Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 586 (1883); Everett, Journ. Straits Branch R. As. Soc. 1889, p. 110; Hose, Ibis 1893, p. 388; Sharpe, Ibis 1893, p. 548; id. Ibis 1894, p. 543.

Hab. Borneo: Pontianak (Diard); Sarawak (Beccari, Everett, Ch. Hose).

The typical specimen from Pontianak (Diard) in the Leyden Museum.

GENUS ***Laniotardinus***, n. g.

Type: *Corythocichla crassa* Sharpe, Ibis 1888, p. 391.

Plumage of the *Turdinus*-group, as characterized *antea* in the key to the genera under lett. A; tail once and a half the length of the tarsus, tarsi and toes long, reaching beyond the tip of tail when outstretched, bill very robust, compressed, higher than broad at nostrils and respectively short, remembering that of *Malacocincla rufiventris* rather than the slender bill of the *Turdinus*-group, nasal aperture rather linear and placed near the front at the bottom of the membrane. Considerably larger than *Turdinulus* and and *Corythocichla*, wanting their clear triangular spots on wing-coverts and secondaries; feathers on lower back and upper tail-coverts with indications of fulvous shaft-streaks, which character remembers the genus *Ptilocichla*. — One species.

Range. Borneo.

1. *Lanioturdinus crassus.*

Corythocichla crassa Sharpe, Ibis 1888, p. 391; id. id. 1889, p. 418; Everett, Journ. Straits Branch R. As. Soc. 1889, p. 110.

Hab. Borneo. Hitherto only found on Mount Kina Balu at an elevation of 7000—10000 feet.

Two males, obtained from Mr. Whitehead, in the Leyden Museum.

GENUS ***Turdinulus.***

	Type.
Turdinulus Hume, Str. F. VI, p. 235 (1878). . .	*T. Roberti.*
Corythocichla Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 592 (1883) .	*C. brevicaudata.*

Although I have not seen any specimen of *Turdinulus Roberti* nor of *Corythocichla brevicaudata*, I feel quite sure that the genus *Corythocichla* ought to be suppressed and its species brought under the genus *Turdinulus*. When creating the genus *Corythocichla*, Sharpe failed to give a description of it, but from the key to the genera of the *Timeliae*, p. 507 of the above mentioned Catalogue, we learn that in *Corythocichla*, which, together with *Turdinulus*, is placed in the short-tailed group, the tail is longer, surpassing the long plumes of the rump, while the tail of *Turdinulus* is said to be »so short as to be hidden by the plumes of the rump" 1).

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1) This character is mentioned by Godw. Austen & Walden in the original description of *Pnoepyga Roberti* in Ibis 1875, p. 252, and thence adopted by Sharpe in his above cited key to the genera.

Being unable to find any other mention made in literature about this last cited peculiarity, and even Sharpe not speaking of it in the short description of *T. exsul* (Ibis 1888), and not having all the species at my disposal, I am obliged to take into consideration the length of the tail in the different species only, instead of its proportion to the upper tail-coverts, giving at the same time the measurements in inches of culmen, tarsus and wing.

	Culmen	Tarsus	Wing	Tail.
T. Roberti.	0,65	0,8	2,05	1.
T. exsul	0,65	0,85	2,2	1,15
C. epilepidota				
a. from Sumatra .	0,6	0,9	2,05	1,25
b. from Java . . .	0,7	0,95	2,05	1,4
C. striata	0,6	1.	2,4	1,4
C. leucosticta	0,7	0,95	2,5	1,8
C. brevicaudata . . .	0,6	0,9	2,4	1,5

From this table we may freely conclude that we are not entitled by any of the measurements to divide the mentioned species into two different genera. Knowing no other character upon which to base a separation, I propose to unite both genera under the name *Turdinulus*, which genus may be characterized as follows:

Small, bill slender, compressed on its anterior half, nostrils covered by a membrane, nasal aperture split-shaped and placed along the bottom near the front of the membrane, tarsi and toes long, the first more than half the length of the tail, which is very short, giving, together with the rounded wing, the bird a ball-like appearence, much reminding a *Troglodytes;* rictal bristles short, plumage mottled above and below, the feathers on the back with white or pale fulvous shaft-streaks; rump-plumes unstriped, very long and fluffy, superciliary streak and triangular spots on the tips to the wing-coverts and inner secondaries white or pale fulvous. — Six species.

Range. Indian Continent, Sumatra, Java and Borneo.

Key to the species.

a. Throat ashy, streaked with dusky, breast rufescent, washed with ashy . . . . *brevicaudatus.*
b. Throat and breast ashy, streaked with dusky.
  a'. Dots on quills and wing-coverts fulvous . . *striatus.*
  b'. Dots on quills and wing-coverts white. . . *leucostictus.*
c. Throat white, with black tips to the feathers, lower surface olive-brown, each feather with a broad white shaft-streak . . . . *epilepidotus.*
d. Throat white or buffy white, rest of under surface buff with darker fulvous edgings to the feathers.
  a'. Ear-coverts rufescent . . . . *Roberti.*
  b'. Ear-coverts ashy . . . . *exsul.*

1. *Turdinulus brevicaudatus.*

Turdinus brevicaudatus Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XXIV, p. 272 (1855).
Corythocichla brevicaudata Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 592 (1883); Oates, B. Br. Ind. I, p. 148 (1889); id. Ibis 1894, p. 480.

Hab. Tenasserim and Upper Burma (Byinggyi Mountain).

2. *Turdinulus striatus.*

Turdinus striatus Wald. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) VII, p. 241 (1871).
Corythocichla striata Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 593 (1883); Oates, B. Br. Ind. I, p. 148 (1889).

Hab. North-eastern Bengal.

3. *Turdinulus leucostictus.*

Corythocichla leucosticta Sharpe, P. Z. S. 1887, p. 438.

Hab. Perak (Malay Peninsula).

4. *Turdinulus epilepidotus.*

Myiothera epilepidota Temm. Pl. Col. II, pl. 448, fig. 2 (1827).
Myiothera murina Blyth, Ibis 1865, p. 47 1)).

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1) As is already stated by Dr. Sharpe (N. L. M. 1884, p. 174) there does no bird exist in the Leyden Museum, which can be meant by Blyth with his *M. murina* S. Müll. than the Sumatran specimen of the present species, and the name *murina* must erroneously be given by him from memory, the only *Myiothera murina* Müll. in this Museum being *Crateroscelis murina* (see Sharpe, Cat. B. VII).

Turdinus epilepidotus Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 540, note (1883).
Corythocichla epilepidota Sharpe, N. L. M. 1884, p. 172.

Hab. Sumatra and Java.

The two typical specimens in the Leyden Museum. There are some rather striking differences in size and coloration between these two specimens, as is already plainly shown by Sharpe in his interesting article on this species in the N. L. M., differences which are not entirely due to the immature stage of the Javan specimen, and the Javan bird will, after all, very likely have to be specifically separated from the Sumatran, as soon as more material will be at hand for comparison.

5. *Turdinulus Roberti.*

Pnoepyga Roberti Godw. Aust. & Wald., Ibis 1875, p. 252; Hume Str. F. 1876, p. 218.
Turdinulus Roberti Hume & Davison, Str. F. 1878 (Vol. VI), p. 234.
Turdinulus murina Hume, Str. F. 1880, p. 115 (partim?)[1].
Turdinulus murinus Oates, B. Brit. Burma, p. 62 (1883); Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 593 (partim); Oates, B. Br. Ind. I, p. 176 (1889).

This species, which is the type of the genus, is said by Godwin Austen and Walden to have the short tail completely concealed by the long and loose rump-plumes. This character, first mentioned in the original description, seems to be a peculiarity of this species only, but as it is not confirmed by authors who had other specimens at their disposal, I do not feel quite certain of its constancy.

Hab. Manipur hills to Muleyit in Tenasserim.

6. *Turdinulus exsul.*

Turdinulus exsul Sharpe, Ibis 1888, p. 479; id. id. 1889, p. 418; Everett, Journ. Straits Branch R. As. Soc. 1889, p. 111; Sharpe, Ibis 1890, pp. 279, 367; id. id. 1892, p. 433; Hose, Ibis 1893, p. 388; Sharpe, Ibis 1893, pp. 547, 550; id. id. 1894, p. 543.

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[1] It is not fully clear which species Hume meant when writing about his *T. murina*, but as he speaks of the feathers on breast and abdomen being centrally streaked with buffy white in some of his birds, I guess that his specimens from Salangore (Malay Peninsula) may belong or at least be very closely allied to the Sumatran *T. epilepidotus*.

From Dr. Sharpe's short comparative diagnosis we learn that this species is closely allied to *T. Roberti*, from which latter it differs in having ashy instead of rufescent ear-coverts. I have never seen an authentical specimen of this species, which is recorded from Kina Balu and different mountains of Sarawak, but I obtained two specimens on Mount Liang Koeboeng, at a height of about 3000′, which are most probably identical with the North-Bornean species. As *T. exsul* has never been plainly described, I add here a full description of my two specimens from the Liang Koeboeng.

General color on upper surface fulvous brown, tinged with olive on the mantle and upper wing-coverts, each feather, the hairy rump-plumes excepted, margined on its posterior half with black; the feathers on forehead, mantle and back with a distinct, pale fulvous shaft-streak; upper tail-coverts and tail dark chestnut-brown, contrasting with the paler, long and fluffy rump-plumes; wing earthy brown, primaries, secondaries and greater wing-coverts broadly edged on the outer web with chestnut-brown, the median and greater wing-coverts and inner secondaries tipped with triangular dirty white spots; lores and a distinct superciliary streak dull white, each feather distinctly margined with dark brown; sides of head, cheeks and moustachial streak pale fulvous, each feather tipped with white, as also a ring of feathers encircling the eye; ear-coverts ashy fulvous with white shafts; chin and throat dingy white, the moustachial feathers and some of the throat-feathers tipped with black, thus forming a narrow moustachial streak; rest of lower surface rusty brown, each feather, especially on the breast, with a large centre of pale fulvous or whitish buff, sides of breast a trifle darker, thighs and flanks darker rusty brown, unstriped and uncentred; under wing-coverts olive-gray, edge of wing rufous, under tail-coverts like the breast. Iris brown, bill horny black, lower mandible whitish, feet brown. Wing 5,8 cm.; tail 2,6; culmen 1,7; tarsus 2,2; middle toe with claw 1,9.

Hab. Borneo: Kina Balu 4000-8000′ (Whitehead), Mt. Penrisen and Mt. Poeh 4000-8000′ (Everett), Mt. Dulit, Mt. Kalulong and Mt. Mulu 3000-4000′ (Hose).

Two specimens collected during the last Dutch expedition to Central Borneo, on Mount Liang Koeboeng (875 Meter).

GENUS ***Rimator.***

Type: *Rimator malacoptilus* Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XVI, p. 155 (1847).

Small, bill long, slender and curved, as long as the tarsus, the latter as well as the toes long and stout, wing rounded, tail short, very little longer than the tarsus, no white spots on the tips of quills and wing-coverts, feathers on head, mantle, lesser wing-coverts, rump and upper tail-coverts with narrow, pale fulvous shaft-streaks, inner web of the feathers on the mantle black; lower surface pale fulvous on throat and centre of breast; chest and sides of breast brown with broad, pale fulvous shaft-streaks to the feathers. — One species.

Range. Sikkim and Manipur, British India.

1. *Rimator malacoptilus.*

Rimator malacoptilus Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XVI, p. 155 (1847); Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 594 (1883); Oates, B. Br. Ind. I, p. 175 (1889).

Hab. The same as that of the genus.

Two specimens from Nepal in the Leyden Museum.

GENUS ***Malacocincla.***

Type: *Malacocincla Abbotti* Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XIV, p. 600 (1845).

This genus is sufficiently distinguished by the following characters:

Size about that of a sparrow; plumage never mottled on upper surface which is olive-brown; flanks and under tail-coverts more or less tinged with fulvous; bill short, clumsy and rather high, nasal aperture oval and placed in front of the nasal groove, which is covered by a membrane, rictal bristles rather strong, but never reaching far beyond the nostrils; wing rounded; tail short, not fully two thirds of the length of wing; tarsus and toes long, especially the hind toe, tarsus fairly two thirds of the length of tail and longer than one third of the length of the wing. — Five species.

Range. From British India through the Malay Peninsula down to Sumatra, Java and Borneo.

Key to the species.

a. No white shaft-streaks on the chest.
  a'. Crown olive-brown like the back, or only a trifle different.
    a''. Forehead with conspicuous pale fulvous shaft-streaks . . . . *Abbotti.*
    b''. Pale shaft-streaks on forehead obsolete or entirely wanting . . . . *sepiaria.*
  b'. Crown strongly contrasting in color with the back.
    a''. Crown dark grayish brown, ear-coverts olive brown. . . . . *minor.*
    b''. Crown and ear-coverts ashy gray . . . . *rufiventris.*
b. Chest and breast ashy gray, with distinct white shaft-streaks . . . . *perspicillata.*

1. *Malacocincla Abbotti.*

Malacocincla Abbotti Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XIV, p. 601 (1845); Salvad. Ucc. Born. p. 230 (1874).

Trichastoma Abbotti Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XVI, p. 462 (1847); Bp. Consp. I, p. 259 (1850); Tweedd. Ibis 1877, p. 452, pl. XI, fig. 2.

Malacopteron olivaceum Strickl. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. XIX, p. 132 (1847).

Malacopteron Abbotti Gray, Gen. B. III, App. p. 9 (1849).

Myiothera concreta Müll. MS. in Mus. Lugd.

Myiothera Schwaneri Temm. MS. in Mus. Lugd.

Turdirostris concretus (part.) Bp. Consp. I, p. 218 (1850).

Trichostoma umbratile Sclat. (nec Strickl.) P. Z. S. 1863, p. 215 1).

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1) Salvadori has with some reason referred Mr. Sclater's birds, which were collected by Motley at Banjermasin, to his *Malacocincla rufiventris*, but the

Macronus concretus Gray, Handl. I, p. 318 (1869).
Macronus Abbotti Gray, Handl. I, p. 318 (1869).
Trichastoma olivaceum Hume, Str. Feath. 1880, p. 108.
Turdinus Abbotti Oates, B. Brit. Burma, p. 58 (1883); Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 541 (1883); Everett, Journ. Straits Branch R. As. Soc. 1889, p. 108; Oates, B. Brit. Ind. I, p. 154 (1889).
(?) *Turdinus sepiarius* Sharpe, P. Z. S. 1888, p. 275 (Malacca).

Hab. Indian Continent, Malay Peninsula and Borneo.

Five specimens from British India and five from Borneo.

This species is distinguished from its congeners by the conspicuous fulvous shaft-streaks to the feathers of the forehead, which is, as a rule, more fulvous than crown and back. The Indian specimens have the hinder part of the lower surface ochraceous buff, deepening into rich tawny buff on vent and under tail-coverts. Sharpe (l. c.), who could compare a rather large series, says that the Malayan and Bornean specimens are less richly buff underneath than those of British India, but that the differences are too slight to found a specific difference upon. Our Museum does not possess any specimen from the Malay Peninsula, and our Bornean specimens showing the differences mentioned by Sharpe in a very strong degree, it is not without some reserve that I declare them to belong to this species. The pale shaft-streaks on the forehead are less fulvous and the birds are also very much less fulvous on the lower surface than the true *M. Abbotti.* Amongst our Bornean birds of this species are found a larger and a smaller form. One of the larger two, a female from the Kahajan River, is the type of *Myiothera concreta* Müll. MS., the other, likewise a female, has been collected by Schwaner, also in Southern Borneo. The two somewhat smaller specimens, also females, from the Karau River (a confluent to the Barito), bear the MS.-name *Myiothera Schwaneri* Temm. A specimen of the larger

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specimens being incorporated under the letters *p* and *q* to the series of *Turdinus Abbotti* in the British Museum, I have no doubt as to their real belonging to this species.

kind (*M. concreta* Müll.) was obtained by me on the Sibau River (Upper Kapuas). All our five Bornean specimens have the frontal shaft-streaks less fulvous though not less distinct than the Indian specimens of this species, but the lower surface is much less rufescent. The two smaller specimens can hardly be distinguished from the Javan *M. sepiaria* (Horsf.) except by the pale frontal shaft-streaks, but I think it advisable to unite them with *M. Abbotti* rather than with *M. sepiaria.*

2. *Malacocincla sepiaria.*

Brachypteryx sepiaria Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc. XIII, p. 158 (1822); Gray, Gen. B. I, p. 209 (1846); id. Handl. B. I, p. 312 (1869).
Alcippe sepiaria Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XIII, p. 384 (1844); Bp. Consp. I, p. 260.
Myiothera pyca Boie, MS. in Mus. Lugd. (partim).
Turdirostris pyca Bp. Consp. I, p. 218 (1850).
Bessethera pyca (Boie) Cab. Mus. Hein. I, p. 76 (1850).
Nannothera sepiaria Sundev. Tentamen, p. 11 (1872).
Trichostoma pyca Nicholson, Ibis 1879, p. 168.
Turdinus sepiarius Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 544 (1883); Meyer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. 1884, p. 210.

Hab. Java.

Eight specimens in the Leyden Museum, amongst which the three types to the MS.-name *Myiothera pyca* Boie.

This species is distinguished by its respectively smaller size, its shorter and rather stout bill, the rather distinct ashy gray eyebrow, the faint ashy tinge on the olive-brown crown, the very faint and rather gray shaft-streaks to the feathers of the forehead, and by a broad centre on breast and abdomen being pure white, leaving only the flanks and under tail-coverts more or less fulvous.

3. *Malacocincla minor.*

Myiothera pyca (part.) Boie MS. in Mus. Lugd.
(?) *Turdinus sepiarius* (part.) Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 544 (1883).
Turdinus sepiarius var. *minor* Meyer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. 1884, p. 210.

Hab. Java and Sumatra.

A male from Java (Kuhl & van Hasselt) and a female from Sumatra in the Leyden Museum.

Together with those of the preceding species, these two specimens bear the MS.-name *Myiothera pyca* Boie. They are exactly alike one another, but differ from *M. sepiaria* in having crown and nape dark ashy brown instead of olive-brown, the back more rufous brown instead of olive-brown, and the hinder part of the lower surface, especially vent and under tail-coverts, rich tawny brown. Dr. Meyer was so kind as to send me one of his *T. sepiarius* with which he compared the dark-headed form, and therefrom I conclude that the two above mentioned birds are identical with his var. *minor*. Dr. Meyer has found some differences in the measurements, especially in the length of the tail, but amongst our specimens of *M. sepiaria* there are several which do not differ in this respect from the dark-headed new species, so that this latter, therefore, is solely based upon some differences in the coloration.

The short diagnosis of *Brachypteryx sepiaria*, as given by Horsfield, does not mention any difference in color between the crown and the rest of the upper surface and consequently must be referred upon the pale-headed form, but the comparative description, given by Sharpe in his Catalogue — »head dusky ashy brown contrasting with the back" — seems to be referable to the dark-capped *M. minor*.

4. *Malacocincla rufiventris.*

Myiothera hypoides Temm. MS. in Mus. Lugd.
Turdirostris concreta (part.) Bp. Consp. I, p. 218.
Malacocincla rufiventris Salvad. Ucc. Born. p. 229 (1874).
Ptilopyga rufiventris Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 585 (1883); Everett, Journ. Straits Branch R. As. Soc. 1889, p. 110; Hose, Ibis 1893, p. 388.
Turdinus tephrops Sharpe, Bull. Br. Orn. Club, N° 10, p. 54 (1893); id. Ibis 1893, p. 549.

Hab. Borneo.

The Leyden Museum contains the three typical specimens of *M. hypoides* Temm. (MS.), one of which collected by Schwaner on the Karau River, the two others by Diard near Pontianak, besides a fine series obtained by myself on the Liang Koeboeng Mountain.

This fine species is sufficiently characterized by the ashy gray crown and lighter gray sides of the head, the more or less distinct gray shaft-streaks on lower throat and chest and by the bright tawny buff flanks, thighs, vent and under tail-coverts. On account of its size and especially the short and stout bill it is more closely allied to *M. sepiaria* and *minor* than to *Abbotti*.

5. *Malacocincla perspicillata.*

Myiothera perspicillata Temm. MS. in Mus. Lugd.
Cacopitta perspicillata Bp. Consp. I, p. 257 (1850).
Macronus perspicillatus Gray, Handl. B. I, p. 318 (1869).
Turdinus perspicillatus Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 540 (1883); id. N. L. M. 1884, p. 171.

Hab. Borneo.

The typical and as it seems hitherto unique specimen is in the Leyden Museum.

This species, the largest of the genus, is easily distinguished from all its congeners by the black forehead, continued by a rather broad black superciliary streak and a black spot before the eye, further by the conspicuous white lores and the white shaft-streaks on the ashy gray lower throat and chest. These peculiarities, together with the slight black edgings to the feathers of the crown and with the rather long wings, would show some relationship to the genus *Turdinus*, but the short tail and its proportion to the tarsi can leave no doubt as to its real position. Gray has mentioned as the habitat of this species Java and Sumatra, and Sharpe (Cat. Birds) Java, while the bird has been collected by Schwaner in Borneo.

GENUS *Anuropsis.*

Type: *Anuropsis malaccensis* (Hartl.) Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 588 (1883).

This genus belongs, together with *Malacocincla*, to the short-tailed birds of the group with plain-colored plumage, but differs from *Malacocincla* in having an obviously more slender, less clumsy bill in which the nasal aperture is linear and placed at the bottom of the membrane. Tail about half the length of the wing or only a little longer and about once and a half the length of the tarsus, which is, together with the rather long toes and claws, pale flesh-color in life and pale yellow in the skin. — Two species known.

Range. Malacca, Sumatra, Borneo and Philippine Archipelago.

Key to the species.

a. Crown olive-brown or rufous, never gray . . .	*malaccensis.*
b. Crown ashy gray	*cinereiceps.*

1. *Anuropsis malaccensis.*

Myiothera poliogenis Müll. MS. in Mus. Lugd.
Brachypteryx malaccensis Hartl. Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 402.
(?) *Brachypteryx polyogenys* Strickl. Contr. Orn. 1849, p. 93, pl. 31.
Anuropsis malaccensis Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 588 (1883).

Hab. Malacca, Sumatra and Borneo.

The Leyden Museum contains two specimens (*Myiothera poliogenis* Müll. MS.) from Sumatra, another only marked Malaiasie, two specimens from Borneo, collected by Schwaner on the Karau River, also named *M. poliogenis* Müller, two specimens from Trusan (N. W. Borneo) and 13 specimens collected by myself in Central Borneo.

As is already stated by Sharpe in his Catalogue, this species shows great variation in color, which seems not to be fully understood as yet. Strange enough, there is not the least difference in coloration amongst my own 13 Bornean specimens, though they are from different localities and dates and have both sexes represented. On the other hand these birds differ as well from the North-Bornean as from the Sumatran form and it is not impossible that later on terms will be found upon which to separate the birds into two or even more species.

2. *Anuropsis cinereiceps.*

Drymocataphus cinereiceps Tweedd. P. Z. S. 1878, p. 617.
Anuropsis cinereiceps Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 598; Blas. Ornis 1888, p. 14; Whitehead, Ibis 1890, p. 50.

Hab. Island of Palawan.

Two specimens in the Leyden Museum, both collected by Dr. Platen.

GENUS ***Crateroscelis.***

Type: *Crateroscelis murina* (Temm.) Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 590 (1883).

This genus stands very near *Anuropsis*, with which it agrees in the general appearance, the linear nasal apertures, the short tail and long tarsi, but it differs from it in having the bill more depressed and muscicapine and being of a smaller size. Tail somewhat more than half the length of the wing and but little longer than the tarsus. — Two species.

Range. New Guinea, Waigiou, Salawati, Mysol and Aru Islands.

Key to the species.

a. Breast and flanks tawny buff . . . . *murina.*
b. Breast light brown, flanks grayish brown . . . *monacha.*

1. *Crateroscelis murina.*

Myiothera murina Temm. MS. in Mus. Lugd. (nec Blyth, Ibis 1865, p. 47).
Turdirostris murina Bp. Consp. I, p. 158 (1850); Finsch, Neu-Guinea, p. 166 (1865).
Sericornis fulvipectoris Ramsay, Pr. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. IV, p. 5 (1879).

Crateroscelis murina Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 590 (1883); Salvad. Aggiunte, p. 135 (1890).

Hab. New Guinea, Waigiou, Salawati and Mysol.

A great series, amongst which the typical specimens, in the Leyden Museum.

2. *Crateroscelis monacha.*

Alcippe monacha Gray, P. Z. S. 1858, pp. 175 and 191.
Crateroscelis monacha Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 591 (1883); Salvad. Aggiunte, p. 135 (1890).

Hab. Aru Islands.

One specimen in the Leyden Museum.

GENUS **Amaurocichla.**

Type: The only species of the genus.

Similar to *Crateroscelis*, but distinguished by the shape of the wing, the first primary being nearly as long as the second. Bill as long as head, rictal bristles absent, tail-feathers somewhat acuminate (Sharpe).

1. *Amaurocichla Bocagei.*

Amaurocichla Bocagei Sharpe, P. Z. S. 1892, p. 228.

Hab. Island of St. Thomas, West-Africa.

GENUS **Trichostoma.**

Type: *Trichostoma rostratum* Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XI, p. 795 (1842).

Amongst the plain-colored birds of the present group this genus is distinguished by having the tail about twice as long as the tarsus, surpassing a little the outstretched feet. Upper surface olive-brown or olive-green, superciliary stripe indistinct or wanting. Wing about once and a half to once and a fourth the length of the tail, bill slender, never higher than broad, nasal aperture linear, rictal bristles well-developed, reaching as far as, or even beyond the nostrils, when directed forward. — Six species.

Range. Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo and Celebes.

Key to the species.

a. Concealed white longitudinal shaft-streaks on the feathers of back and rump.
a'. Lower surface and under tail-coverts pure white, sides of breast and flanks brownish ashy. *rostratum.*
b'. Throat, centre of breast, abdomen and vent white, chest more or less shaded with ashy, sides of body ashy brown, under tail-coverts pale fulvous. . . . . *celebense.*
c'. Lower surface fulvous, throat and centre of breast only white . . . . *Finschi.*
b. No white central streaks on upper surface.
a'. Upper surface rusty brown, sides of breast tawny buff.
a''. Crown olive-brown, ear-coverts bright tawny buff like sides of neck and breast, under tail-coverts white. . . . . *pyrrhogenys.*
b''. Crown slaty gray with fulvous shaft-streaks to the feathers of the forehead, ear-coverts brown with fulvous shafts, under tail-coverts tawny buff . . . . *canicapillum.*
b'. Upper surface pale olive-brown, under surface white, sides of breast and flanks ashy olive . *Büttikoferi.*

1. *Trichostoma rostratum.*

Trichostoma rostratum Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XI, p. 795 (1842); Bp. Consp. I, p. 259 (1850); Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 562 (1883); Oates, B. Br. Ind. I, p. 153 (1889); Everett, Journ. Straits Branch R. As. Soc. 1889, p. 109; Sharpe, Ibis 1893, p. 119.
Malacopteron rostratum Gray, Gen. B. I, p. 209 (1846); Blas. Verh. Z. B. Ges. Wien, XXXIII, p. 63.
Myiothera umbratilis Müll. MS. in Mus. Lugd.
Napothera rufina Temm. MS. in Mus. Lugd.
Napothera umbratilis Strickl. Contr. Orn. 1849, p. 128, pl. 35 (hind fig.).
Turdirostris umbratilis Bp. Consp. I, p. 218 (1850).
Brachypteryx macroptera Salvad. Atti R. Ac. Torino, III, p. 528 (1868).
Macronus umbratilis Gray, Handl. B. I, p. 319 (1869).
Brachypteryx umbratilis Salvad. Ucc. Born. p, 220 (1874) 1)).

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1) In this article Salvadori already points to the affinities between this species, *pyrrhogenys* and *celebensis*.

Brachypteryx Buxtoni Walden, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 367; id. Ibis 1877, p. 308, pl. VI.
Ptilocichla leucogastra Davison, Ibis 1892, p. 100.

Hab. Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and Borneo.

The Leyden Museum contains two specimens from Borneo and one from Sumatra under the MS.-name of *Myiothera umbratilis* Müll. and another from Borneo, with rufous wings (probably a sign of nonage) under the MS.-name of *Napothera rufina* Temm. Moreover it is now in possession of two other specimens, collected by me at Nanga Raoen in Central Borneo. One of these two specimens, a probably adult male, is quite a puzzle to me, as it has the tarsi much shorter than the normal specimens. While in these latter the length of the tarsus is 2, 5 cm., it is in the abnormal specimen only 1, 8 cm. As the bird otherwise agrees in every respect with *T. rostratum*, I dare not separate it from this species and rather yield to the opinion that we have to deal here with an abnormally developed specimen.

2. *Trichostoma celebense.*

Trichostoma celebense Strickl. Contr. Orn. 1849, p. 127, pl. 35 (front fig.); Walden, Ibis 1876, p. 378, pl. XI, f. 2; Brüggem. Abh. Nat. Ver. Brem. V, p. 63 (1878).
Macronus celebensis Gray, Handl. B. I, p. 318 (1869).
Turdinus celebensis Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 542 (1883); Meyer & Wiglesw. Abh. u. Ber. Mus. Dresd. 1895, p. 12.

Hab. North Celebes.

Numerous specimens in the Leyden Museum.

3. *Trichostoma Finschi.*

Trichostoma celebense Wald. Trans. Z. S. VIII, p. 62, 1872 (nec Strickl.).
Trichostoma Finschi Wald. Ibis 1876, p. 378, pl. XI, f. 1.
Turdinus Finschi Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 543 (1883); Bütt. in Weber, Zool. Ergebn. III, p. 276 (1894).

Hab. South Celebes.

Eight specimens in the Leyden Museum.

4. *Trichostoma pyrrhogenys.*

Myiothera pyrrhogenys Temm. Pl. Col. II, pl. 442, f. 2. (1827).
Macronus pyrrhogenys Gray, Gen. B. I, p. 210 (1846); id. Handl. B. I, p. 318 (1869).
Turdirostris pyrrhogenys Bp. Consp. I, p. 218 (1850).
Brachypteryx pyrrhogenys Salvad. Ucc. Born. p. 221 (1874).
Malacopterum erythrote Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 567, pl. XIII, f. 2 (1883); id. N. L. M. 1884, p. 174.
Anuropsis pyrrhogenys Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 588, foot-note (1883).
Malacopterum pyrrhogenys Sharpe, N. L. M. 1884, p. 175.

Hab. Java.

The two typical specimens (♂ & ♀) in the Leyden Museum. Although Borneo is mentioned as habitat of this species by Gray (see also Salvad. l. c.) and also by Sharpe (Cat. VII, p. 568) it is very probable that Java is its sole habitat.

5. *Trichostoma canicapillum.*

Turdinus canicapillus Sharpe, Ibis 1887, p. 450; id. 1889, p. 415; id. 1890, pp. 278, 286, 289, 367; id. 1892, p. 433; id. 1894, p. 542.

Hab. Borneo.

Three specimens, collected by me in Central Borneo.

There can be no doubt as to the identity of my specimens with *Turdinus canicapillus* Sharpe, the real place of which is in the genus *Trichostoma* on account of its slender bill with linear nasal aperture and of the longer tail, which is twice the length of the tarsus. It stands very near the preceding species, from which it differs in the dark gray cap, in the darker and distinctly streaked ear-coverts and the fulvous instead of white under tail-coverts.

6. *Trichostoma Büttikoferi.*

Trichostoma Büttikoferi Vorderm. Nat. Tijdschr. Ned. Indie, 1892, p. 230.

Hab. Sumatra.

The typical specimen from the Lampongs, South Sumatra, presented to the Leyden Museum by Dr. Vorderman.

The above cited periodical being not easily accessible to every one and the species being only known from our typical specimen, it will be advisable to add here a short description of it.

Upper surface pale olive-brown, the forehead somewhat paler with a conspicuous white shaft-streak to each feather, the crown-feathers with white shaft-streaks and very narrow black terminal edgings to each feather, quills and tail-feathers sooty brown with the outer edges like back and wing-coverts, loral feathers white at their base, an indistinct eyebrow ashy with whitish shaft-streaks, ear-coverts pale fulvous with white shaft-streaks, cheeks, chin, throat and a broad median line along the lower surface white, the chest slightly tinged with ashy, sides of neck and body, flanks and thighs ashy brown, under tail-coverts white with a fulvous hue, under wing-coverts and inner edge of the quills white. Bill pale brown, lower mandible whitish, feet yellowish white. Wing 6, 6 cm., tail 5, 2, tarsus 2, 7, culmen 1, 5.

GENUS ***Drymocataphus.***

Type: *Drymocataphus nigrocapitatus* (Eyt.) Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XVIII, p. 815 (1849).

This genus is easily distinguished by the following combination of characters: Bill slender, nasal aperture linear, rictal bristles wanting or feebly developed, never surpassing the nostrils, tarsus half the length of the tail, long, toes large and strong, above the eye a pale superciliary stripe. — Ten species.

Range. From British India through the Malay Peninsula to Sumatra, Java, Borneo and Celebes.

Key to the species.

a. Crown black.
  a'. Breast orange rufous, legs brown in skin.
    a''. Superciliary stripe orange rufous . . . . *capistratus.*
    b''. Superciliary stripe white, sides of head black. *capistratoides.*
    c''. Superciliary stripe gray, a malar streak only black . . . . *nigricapitatus.*

- *b'*. Breast white like the throat, legs pale yellow in skin.
  - *a''*. Paler, chest whitish ashy. . . . . . . *Cleaveri.*
  - *b''*. Darker, chest ashy gray . . . . *Johnsoni.*
- *b*. Crown not black.
  - *a'*. Eyebrow white, hinder part of it ashy . . . *castaneus.*
  - *b'*. Eyebrow gray or grayish brown.
    - *a''*. No pale shaft-streaks on forehead and crown *ignotus.*
    - *b''*. Forehead with pale shaft-streaks, crown pale shafted . . . . *assamensis.*
  - *c'*. Eyebrow fulvous.
    - *a''*. Feathers on crown pale-shafted, lower surface fulvous. . . . . *Tickelli.*
    - *b''*. Feathers on crown uniform, lower surface bright ferrugineous . . . . *rubiginosus.*

1. *Drymocataphus capistratus.*

Myiothera capistrata Temm. Pl. Col. II, pl. 185 (1823); Strickl. Contr. Orn. 1849, p. 128.

Turdirostris capistrata Bp. Consp. I, p. 217 (1850).

Bessethera capistrata Cab. Mus. Hein. I, p. 76 (1850); Sundev. Tent. p. 10 (1872).

Drymocataphus capistratus Salvad. Ucc. Born. p. 219 (1874); Nicholson, Ibis 1879, p. 168; Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 553 (1883).

Hab. Java.

The two typical specimens (♂ & ♀), besides four others, in the Leyden Museum.

2. *Drymocataphus capistratoides.*

Myiothera capistratoides Temm. MS. in Mus. Lugd.

Goldana capistratoides Strickl. Contr. Orn. 1849, p. 128, pl. 36.

Turdirostris capistratoides Bp. Consp. I, p. 218 (1850); id. C. R. XXXVIII, p. 59 (1854).

Drymocataphus capistratoides Strickl. Contr. Orn. 1851, p. 16; Salvad. Ucc. Born. p. 218 (1874); Sharpe, Ibis 1877, p. 11; id. 1879, p. 258; id. P. Z. S. 1881, p. 797; id. Cat. B. VII, p. 555 (1883); id. Ibis 1889, p. 415; Everett, Journ. Straits Branch R. As. Soc. 1889, p. 109; Hose, Ibis 1893, p. 387; Sharpe, Ibis 1893, p. 547; id. 1894, p. 543.

Macronus capistratus Pelz. (part.) Reise Novara, Vög. pp. 69, 161 (1865).

Macronus capistratoides Gray (part.) Handl. B. I, p. 318 (1869).

Myiothera capistrata Blyth, Ibis 1870, p. 170.

Hab. Borneo.

Two specimens, amongst which Temminck's type, and a third obtained by me on Mount Kenepai, West of the Batang Lupar-lakes.

3. *Drymocataphus nigricapitatus.*

Brachypteryx nigro-capitata Eyt. P.Z.S. 1839, p. 103; Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XIII, p. 385 (1844).
Drymocataphus nigrocapitatus Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XI, p. 796 (1842); Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 554 (1883); id. P.Z.S. 1888, p. 275.
For further references see Sharpe's Catalogue.

Hab. Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Banka and Billiton.

Two specimens from Sumatra and one from Banka.

4. *Drymocataphus Cleaveri.*

Drymocataphus Cleaveri Shelley, Ibis 1874, p. 89; Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 556 (1883).

Hab. Gold Coast, West-Africa.

5. *Drymocataphus Johnsoni.*

Drymocataphus Cleaveri Büttik. N.L.M. 1888, p. 77.
Drymocataphus Johnsoni Büttik. N.L.M. 1889, p. 97.

Hab. Liberia, West-Africa.

The typical specimen in the Leyden Museum.

6. *Drymocataphus castaneus.*

Turdinus castaneus Büttik. N.L.M. 1893, p. 261; Meyer & Wiglesw. Abh. u. Ber. Mus. Dresd. 1895, p. 12.

Hab. North Celebes.

The typical specimen in the Leyden Museum.

To the original description of this species may be added that the superciliary streak is margined below by a dark brown line running from the base of the upper mandible through the eye above the ear-coverts.

7. *Drymocataphus ignotus.*

Pellorneum ignotum Hume, Str. Feath. V, p. 334 (1877); id. id. VII, p. 143, note (1878); id. id. XI, p. 146 (1888); Oates, B. Br. Ind. I, p. 144 (1889).
Turdinus nagaensis Godw.-Aust. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) XX, p. 519 (1877); Hume, Str. Feath. VII, p. 143 (1878).
Drymocataphus ignotus Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 556 (1883).

Hab. Bengal and Assam.

This and the following species of this genus are not represented in the Leyden Museum, and therefore my arrangement may not be quite correct. The present species, placed under *Drymocataphus* by Sharpe, is brought back by Oates (l. c.) to *Pellorneum* on account of the (although very insignificant) longitudinal stripes on the chest. I have, however, accepted the view of Sharpe's, as I find the tail not long enough in proportion to the tarsus to range it under *Pellorneum*

8. *Drymocataphus assamensis.*

Pellorneum Tickelli (nec Blyth) Hume & Davis. Str. Feath. VI, pp. 277, 514 (1878); Hume, Str. Feath. VII, p. 143, note (1878); id. Ibis, 1878, p. 114; id. Str. Feath. VIII, p. 96 (1879).
Turdinus garoensis Godw.-Aust. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XLV (2) p. 75 (1876).
Drymocataphus assamensis Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 557 (1883); Oates B. Br. Ind. I, p. 147 (1889).

Hab. Assam and North-eastern Bengal.

9. *Drymocataphus Tickelli.*

For synonymy and other references see Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 557 (1883) and Oates, B. Br. Ind. I, p. 146 (1889).

Hab. Pegu and Tenasserim.

10. *Drymocataphus rubiginosus.*

Trichostoma rubiginosa Wald. Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) XV, p. 402 (1875); id. in Blyth, Birds Burma, p. 115 (1875); Hume and

Davison, Str. Feath. VI, p. 260 (1878); Hume, Str. Feath. VIII, p. 95 (1879).

Drymocataphus rubiginosus Oates, B. Br. Burma, I, p. 65; Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 554 (1883); Oates, B. Br. Ind. I, p. 145 (1889).

Hab. Burma.

GENUS ***Drymochaera.***

Type: The only species of the genus.

As to the generic characters see my foot note, antea p. 67.

1. *Drymochaera badiceps.*

Drymochaera badiceps Finsch, P. Z. S. 1876, pp. 19, 20; Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 550 (1883).

Vitia ruficapilla Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. I, p. 41 (1876).

Hab. Viti Levu.

GENUS ***Scotocichla.***

Type: The only species of the genus.

Bill slender, narrow, nasal aperture linear, rictal bristles extremely short, tail graduated, nearly as long as the wing, tarsi and toes very long and stout, the first less than half the tail in length, crown darker than the back, the rusty fulvous sides of the head reaching above the eye, thus forming a broad eyebrow of that color. It differs from *Drymocataphus*, which it otherwise much resembles, by the tail being more than twice the length of the tarsus, and from *Pellorneum*, under which it is ranged by Oates, by the dark cap and the absolute want of the dark shaft-stripes on the lower surface.

1. *Scotocichla fuscicapilla.*

Drymocataphus fuscicapillus Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XVIII, p. 815 (1849).

Pellorneum fuscicapillum Blyth, Ibis 1867, p. 301; Hume, Str. Feath. I, p. 299 (1873); Legge, Birds Ceylon, p. 510, pl. 23, f. 1 (1879); Oates, B. Br. India, I, p. 143 (1889).

Scotocichla fuscicapilla Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 522 (1883).

Hab. Ceylon.

One specimen in the Leyden Museum.

GENUS **Ortygocichla.**

Type: The only species of the genus.

Bill slender, but rather broad at the base, rictal bristles short, reaching the nasal aperture, which is linear, tail strongly graduated (the outermost pair of tail-feathers very short) nearly as long as the wing, tarsi and toes long and strong, the first less than half the length of the tail, crown like the back in color, the rusty-red sides of the head reaching above the eye, thus forming a broad eyebrow of this color. This genus differs from the preceding by the broader bill, the longer rictal bristles and the crown being of the same color as the back.

1. *Ortygocichla rubiginosa.*

Ortygocichla rubiginosa Sclater, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 452, pl. 39; Salvad. Orn. Pap. II, p. 679 (1881); Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 560 (1883).

Hab. New Britain.

An adult female, collected by Dr. Kleinschmidt, in the Leyden Museum.

GENUS **Elaphrornis.**

Type: The only species of the genus.

Bill slender, nasal aperture linear, rictal bristles very short, tail somewhat longer than wing, strongly graduated, twice and a half the length of the tarsus; this latter strong, more than an inch in length; toes long. Very modestly colored, above olive-brown, beneath grayish olive-green, eyebrow mouse-gray.

1. *Elaphrornis Palliseri.*

Brachypteryx Palliseri Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XX, p. 178 (1851). *Elaphrornis palliseri* Legge, B. Ceylon, p. 514, pl. XXIV, fig. 2 (1879); Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 517 (1883).

Hab. Ceylon.

GENUS ***Mülleria***, n. g.

Type: The only species of the genus.

Bill slender, nasal aperture distinctly linear and placed at the lower edge of the membrane, rictal bristles very short, tail somewhat longer than the wing, more than twice and a half the length of the tarsus, rounded, the outermost tail-feather much shorter than the second; tarsus more than an inch in length, strong, toes long and strong.

This genus stands very near *Drymocataphus* as to its slender bill, the shortness of the rictal bristles, the strong feet and the distinct pale eyebrow, but differs from it by the rufous cap and the tail being longer than the wing.

Sharpe, in his Catalogue VII, has ranged this bird under *Dumetia*, but this latter belongs to quite a different type on account of the quite different shape of the bill, and the rounded nasal aperture, the regularly graduated, almost cuneate tail, which is nearly or fully three times the length of the tarsus, and being altogether a much smaller bird than our Timor species.

1. *Mülleria bivittata.*

Napothera bivittata Bp. Consp. I, p. 359 (1850), ex Müll. MS. in Mus. Lugd.
Drymocataphus bivittatus Wall. P. Z. S. 1863, p. 489.
Timalia bivittatus Gray, Handl. B. I, p. 315 (1869).
Dumetia bivittata Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 516 (1883).

Hab. Timor.

The typical specimen (♂), collected by S. Müller, in the Leyden Museum.

GENUS ***Pellorneum.***

Type: *Pellorneum ruficeps* Swains. Fn. Bor.-Am., Birds, p. 487 (1831).

Bill slender, nasal opening linear, rictal bristles short, not reaching to the nostrils; tail as long as the wing, strongly rounded, about twice and a half the length of the tarsus; this latter strong, at least an inch in length, toes long and strong. Crown more or less rufous, bordered by a distinct, paler eyebrow; lower surface, at least the chest, distinctly striped with brown. — Five species.

Range. British India.

Key to the species 1).

a. Mantle streaked.
  a'. Forehead and eyebrow with black shaft-streaks *Mandellii.*
  b'. Forehead and eyebrow with only a few black specks at the ends of the feathers. . . . . *minor.*
b. Mantle not streaked.
  a'. Crown rufous . . . . *ruficeps.*
  b'. Crown chestnut . . . . *subochraceum.*
  c'. Crown brown . . . . *palustre.*

1. *Pellorneum Mandellii.*

Hemipteron nipalense Hodgs. in Gray's Zool. Misc. p. 83 (1844, descr. nulla).

Pellorneum Mandellii Blanf. J. A. S. Beng. XLI, pt. II, p. 165, pl. VII (1872); Oates, B. Br. Ind. I, p. 140 (1889).

Pellorneum nipalense Hume, N. & E. p. 248; Blanf. Stray Feath. VIII, p. 181 (1879); Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 518 (1883).

Hab. British India.

Two specimens from Nepal in the Leyden Museum.

2. *Pellorneum minor.*

Pellorneum minor Hume, Str. F. I, p. 298 (1873); id. III, p. 120 (1875).

Pellorneum intermedium Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 519, pl. XIII, f. 1 (1883); Oates, B. Br. Burmah, I, p. 67 (1883); Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. (2) IV, p. 597 (1886).

Pellorneum minus Oates, B. Br. Ind. I, p. 141 (1889).

Hab. British India, from Cachar up to Thayetmyo.

3. *Pellorneum ruficeps.*

Pellorneum ruficeps Swains. Faun. Bor.-Amer., Birds, p. 487 (1831); Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 520 (1883); Oates, B. Br. Ind. I, p. 141 (1889).

Hab. Indian Peninsula.

One specimen from Malabar in the Leyden Museum.

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1) I accepted, for this genus, the key in Oates, B. Br. India, omitting the species *fuscicapillum* and *ignotum*, which both belong to other genera.

4. *Pellorneum subochraceum.*

Pellorneum subochraceum, Swinh. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) VII, p. 257 (1871); Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 521 (1883); Oates, B. Br. Ind. I, p. 142 (1889).

Hab. Pegu and Tenasserim, Malay Peninsula and Salanga. Three specimens from Tenasserim in the Leyden Museum.

5. *Pellorneum palustre.*

Pellorneum palustre Gould, B. Asia, III, pl. 65 (1872); Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 522 (1883); Oates, B. Br. Ind. I, p. 143 (1889).

Hab. Assam and the foot of the Khasi hills.

GENUS **Erythrocichla.**

Type: The only species of the genus.

Bill long and strong, rather broad at the base, nasal aperture linear, rictal bristles long and rigid, reaching beyond the nostrils, tail much shorter than the wing, rounded, somewhat more than double the length of the tarsus, the latter very strong, as also the toes. Upper surface fulvous, tail rufous, no superciliary streak, lower surface white, chest and flanks tinged with fulvous.

1. *Erythrocichla bicolor.*

As to the synonymy see Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 551 (1883), who is the author of the genus.

Hab. Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and Borneo.

Two specimens from Sumatra and one from Borneo, the types of *Napothera rubicauda* Bp., besides another specimen from Malacca and two from Central Borneo (Dutch Borneo Exped. 1894).

GENUS **Illadopsis.**

Type: *Illadopsis fulvescens* Heine, J. f. O. 1859, p. 430.

Very near *Trichostoma celebensis* and *Finschi* in size, proportion, general appearance and coloration, but wanting the white hidden shaft-streaks on the back. Bill slender but nevertheless rather strong, nasal aperture oval, placed in front of the nasal groove, rictal bristles long, reaching as far as or slightly surpassing the nostrils, tail a little more graduated than in *Trichostoma*, much shorter than the wing, but not much more than twice the length of the tarsus, this latter strong, about an inch long, toes moderately long, no pale eyebrow. — Six species.

Range. Tropical West-Africa, including the Upper Congo Region.

The different species of this genus being so much alike one another in the style of coloration, and having only two species before me, I am unable, without disposing of a larger material, to construct a key and must, therefore, content myself with a mere enumeration of the species and their distribution.

1. *Illadopsis fulvescens* [1].

Turdirostris fulvescens Cass. Phil. Acad. 1859, p. 54; Hartl. J. f. O. 1861, p. 173; Rchw. J. f. O. 1890, p. 128; id. id. 1894, p. 42.

Illadopsis fulvescens Heine, J. f. O. 1859, p. 430.

Alethe fulvescens Gray, Handl. B. I, p. 319 (1869).

Trichastoma fulvescens et *rufipennis* Sharpe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) X, p. 451 (1872).

(?) *Trichostoma fulvescens* Sharpe & Bouv. Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 1877, p. 479; Boc. Orn. d'Ang. p. 552 (1881).

Turdinus fulvescens Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 545 (1883); Shelley, Ibis 1890, p. 161; Rchw. J. f. O. 1894, p. 42.

(?) *Turdinus albipectus* Rchw. J. f. O. 1887, p. 307.

Hab. Lower Guinea, from the Cameroons to the Congo, and Upper Congo (Yambuya).

2. *Illadopsis gularis*.

Illadopsis gularis Sharpe, Ibis 1870, p. 474; Ussher, Ibis 1874, p. 57.

Trichastoma gularis Sharpe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) X, p. 451 (1872).

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1) With this species Capt. Shelley (Ibis 1890, p. 161) identified *Turdinus albipectus* Rchw. (J. f. O. 1887, p. 307), which species is said by its author to be distinguished from *T. fulvescens* by the dark brown crown and having throat and centre of breast and abdomen pure white.

(?) *Trichostoma fulvescens* Sharpe & Bouv. Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 1877, p. 479.
Turdinus gularis Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 543, pl. XIV (1883); Büttik. N. L. M. 1885, p. 178; id. id. 1886, p. 254; id. id. 1888, p. 77.
(?) *Turdinus fulvescens* Büttik. N. L. M. 1888, p. 77; id. id. 1889, p. 120; id. id. 1890, p. 203.

Hab. Upper Guinea, from Liberia to the Gold Coast.

The typical specimens, besides some others from Liberia in the Leyden Museum. It is not impossible that my Liberian specimen of *I. fulvescens* after all must be united with the present species.

3. *Illadopsis rufescens.*

Turdirostris rufescens Rchw. J. f. O. 1878, p. 209; Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 544 (1883).

Hab. Upper Guinea, ranging from Liberia to the Gold Coast.

The type of this species was collected by Schweitzer in Liberia, but although I have visited the same localities where Schweitzer obtained his material, I never found a specimen fully agreeing with the description of this species.

4. *Illadopsis Moloneyanus.*

Turdinus Moloneyanus Sharpe, P. Z. S. 1892, p. 228, pl. XX, f. 2; Rchw. J. f. O. 1894, p. 42.

Hab. Gold Coast.

5. *Illadopsis rufiventris.*

Turdinus rufiventris Rchw. Orn. Monatsber. 1893, p. 177; id. J. f. O. 1894, p. 42.

Hab. Cameroons.

6. *Illadopsis monachus.*

Turdinus monachus Rchw. J. f. O. 1892, pp. 193 and 222.

Hab. Cameroons.

Another species, described as *Turdirostris leptorhynchus*

Rchw. Orn. Centrbl. 1879, p. 155, is afterwards (J. f. O. 1891, p. 219) declared by the same author to be a *Calamocichla* and still later united by Sharpe (Ibis 1892, p. 154) with *Calamonastes.*

GENUS ***Ophrydornis***, n. g.

Type: The only species of the genus.

Bill slender, but broader than high at the nostrils, and much shorter than the head, nasal aperture placed obliquely in front of the nasal groove, rictal bristles very rigid and long, reaching far beyond the nostrils, tail rounded, not much graduated, much shorter than the wing, which is very long for the size of the bird, and twice and a quarter of the length of the tarsus; this latter and the toes very thin and slender. Centre of breast and abdomen and a distinct eyebrow, beginning at the base of the nostrils and ending above the hind angle of the eye, pure white, the feathers of the fore-part of the eyebrow rigid, erect and somewhat lengthened, a few of them rusty yellow. This genus differs from *Malacopteron* by a quite other proportion between tarsus and tail, by the shorter and broader bill and by the white, peculiarly shaped eyebrow.

1. *Ophrydornis albigularis.*

Setaria albigularis Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XIII, p. 385 (1844); Salvad. Ucc. Born. p. 232 (1874).

Malacopterum albigulare Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 568 (1883); Everett, Journ. Straits Branch R. As. Soc. 1889, p. 106.

Hab. Malacca and Borneo.

Four specimens from Borneo in the Leyden Museum.

GENUS ***Malacopteron*** 1).

Type: *Malacopteron magnum* Eyt. P.Z.S. 1839, p. 102.

Bill long and rather stout, not fully as long as the

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1) *Setaria cinereicapilla* (Salvad. Ucc. Born. p. 234) is mentioned in a foot-

head, as high at the nostrils as it is broad, nasal aperture oval and placed in front of the nasal groove, rictal bristles long, reaching beyond the nostrils; tail considerably much shorter than the pointed wing, but three times as long as the tarsus, which is remarkably short, not more than an inch in length, toes rather short and weak in proportion to the tarsus. — Nine species known.

Range. Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Banka, Java, Borneo and Palawan.

Key to the species.

- *a.* Fore part of head rufous, tipped with black.
  - *a'.* Nape black.
    - *a''.* Larger, throat and chest streaked with gray *magnum.*
    - *b''.* Smaller, throat and chest unstreaked. . . . *cinereum.*
  - *b'.* Nape olive-brown.
    - *a''.* Smallest, culmen 1, 5 cm. . . . . *rufifrons.*
    - *b''.* Larger, culmen 1, 7 cm. . . . . *lepidocephalum.*
    - *c''.* Very large, culmen 2, 1 cm. . . . . *palawanense.*
- *b.* Fore part of head not rufous.
  - *a'.* Forehead and crown olive like the back, a distinct moustachial streak slaty gray . . . . . . *magnirostre.*
  - *b'.* Crown different from back.
    - *a''.* Crown sooty brown, front more or less tinged with fulvous brown, no dark moustachial streak . . . . *affine.*
    - *b''.* Crown dusky gray, moustachial streak ashy gray . . . . *kalulongae.*
    - *c''.* Crown dull black. . . . . *melanocephalum.*

1. *Malacopteron magnum.*

Malacopteron magnum Eyt. P. Z. S. 1839, p. 103; Bp. Consp. I, p. 259 (1850).

Malacopteron majus Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XVI, p. 461 (1847); Bp. Consp. I, p. 259 (1850); Salvad. Ucc. Born. p. 225 (1874).

Napothera pileata Müll. MS, in Mus. Lugd.; Bp. Consp. I, p. 359 (1850).

Malacopterum magnum Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 564 (1883) *et auct. rec.*

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note in Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 563, as a doubtful species of *Malacopteron*, which perhaps would better be placed under *Rhinomyias.* I also yield to this latter opinion on account of Salvadori's expression: „il becco largo depresso, robusto et con forti setole alla base."

Hab. Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and Borneo.

One specimen, one of the types of *Napothera pileata* Bp., from Sumatra and six, amongst which the other types of *N. pileata*, from Borneo.

2. *Malacopteron cinereum.*

Malacopteron cinereus Eyt. P. Z. S. 1839, p. 103; Gray, Gen. B. I, p. 209 (1846).
Malacopteron magnum (nec Eyt.) Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XVI, p. 461 (1847).
Napothera coronata Müll. MS. in Mus. Lugd.; Bp. Consp. I, p. 358 (1850); Blyth, Ibis 1870, p. 170.
Malacopteron coronatum Strickl. in Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. As. Soc. p. XXI (1852); Motley & Dillw. Nat. Hist. Labuan, p. 21, pl. 5 (1855).
Malacopteron cinereum Gray, Handl. B. I, p. 317 (1869) *et auct. rec.*

Hab. Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and Borneo.

Two specimens, the types of *Napothera coronata* Bp., and three specimens from Borneo in the Leyden Museum.

3. *Malacopteron rufifrons.*

(?) *Fourmillier à calotte rousse*, Hombr. & Jacq. Voy. Pôle Sud, Atlas, pl. 19, fig. 1.
Lanius rufifrons Licht. Mus. Berol.
Malacopteron rufifrons Cab. Mus. Hein. Th. I, p. 65 (1850); Licht. Nomencl. p. 11 (1854); (?) Salvad. Ucc. Born. p. 227 (1874).
(?) *Timalia ruficapilla* Jacq. & Pucher. Voy. Pôle Sud, Ois. III, p. 89 (1853).
(?) *Timalia squamifrons* Bp. Comptes Rend. XXXVIII, p. 59 (1854, ex Puch. MS.).
Macronus rufifrons (part.) Gray, Handl. B. I, p. 318 (1869).
(?) *Macronus ruficapillus* Gray, Handl. B. I, p. 318 (1869).
Napothera lepidocephala (part.) Müll. MS. in Mus. Lugd.; (part.) Blyth, Ibis 1870, p. 170.
Macronus lepidocephalus (part.) Gray, Handl. B. I, p. 318 (1869).
Malacopterum lepidocephalum (part.) Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 567 (1883).

Hab. Sumatra, (?) Borneo: Poeloe Laut, Hombr. & Jacq.

Two specimens (the types of *Napothera lepidocephala* Müll.) in the Leyden Museum.

Up to this date the Javan birds have always been identified with the Sumatran, which are considerably much smaller than those from Java, as will be seen in the comparative measurements given below. It is the Sumatran bird upon which this species is founded by Cabanis, and therefore this name will have to stand above *lepidocephala.* As we do not know precisely which species is meant by the name *Timalia ruficapilla* Jacq. & Pucheran, which is bestowed upon a specimen said to come from Poeloe Laut (S. E. Borneo) and the present species not having been recorded from Borneo by anybody else, it is very doubtful whether this species really occurs on that island. The name *rufifrons* Cab. being prior to *lepidocephalum*, which embraced both the Sumatran and the Javan species, I propose to restrict the latter name upon the Javan species.

The following are the measurements of our Sumatran and Javan specimens:

		wing	tail	tars.	culm.
rufifrons	(Sum.)	♂ 7, ♀ 6,6 cm.	6	2	1,5
lepidocephalum	(Java)	7,4 cm.	6,2	2,1	1,7

4. *Malacopteron lepidocephalum.*

Macronus rufifrons (part.) Gray, Handl. B. I, p. 318 (1869).

Napothera lepidocephala (part.) Müll. MS. in Mus. Lugd.; (part.) Blyth, Ibis 1870, p. 170.

Macronus lepidocephalus (part.) Gray, Handl. B. I, p. 318 (1869).

Malacopterum lepidocephalum (part.) Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 567 (1883).

Hab. Java.

Similar to the preceding species, but larger.

Three specimens, all belonging to the types of *Napothera lepidocephala* Müll.

5. *Malacopteron palawanense*, nov. nom. 1)

Trichostoma rufifrons (nec Cab.) Tweedd. P. Z. S. 1878, p. 616, pl. 38.

Turdinus rufifrons (nec Cab.) Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 546 (1883); id. Ibis 1884, p. 320; Whitehead, Ibis 1890, p. 50.

Hab. Island of Palawan.

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1) The specific name *rufifrons* being already used for the Sumatran species of this genus, I am obliged to bestow a new name upon the present species.

Two specimens in the Leyden Museum.

This bird is a true *Malacopteron*, and the largest of the genus. The male specimen in our Museum has the throat distinctly striped, the female not.

6. *Malacopteron magnirostre.*

Alcippe magnirostris Moore, P. Z. S. 1854, p. 277; Horsf. & Moore, Cat. B. E. I. Co. Mus. I, p. 407 (1854).

Malacopteron magnirostris Gray, Handl. B. I, p. 317 (1869); Hume & Davison, Str. Feath. 1878, p. 274; Hume, Str. Feath. 1879, pp. 61 and 96.

Malacopterum magnirostre Oates, B. Br. Burma, I, p. 56 (1883); id. B. Br. Ind. I, p. 151 (1889).

Turdinus magnirostris Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 547 (1883); id. Ibis 1889, p. 415; id. id. 1890, pp. 278 and 286; id. id. 1893, pp. 548 and 549.

Hab. Malay Peninsula, extending northward to Tenasserim and Cochin China; Sumatra and Borneo.

One specimen from Singapore and four from Sumatra in the Leyden Museum.

7. *Malacopteron affine.*

Trichastoma affine Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XI, p. 795 (1842).

Alcippe affinis Blyth, l. c. XIII, p. 384 (1844) et XIV, p. 462 (1847); Bp. Consp. I, p. 259 (1850); Moore, P. Z. S. 1854, p. 277.

Malacopteron affine Gray, Gen. B. I, p. 209 (1846); id. Handl. B. I, p. 317.

Napothera atricapilla Müll. MS. in Mus. Lugd.; Bp. Consp. I, p. 359 (1850); Blyth, Ibis 1865, p. 47.

Setaria affinis Salvad. Ucc. Born. p. 231 (1884); Sharpe, Ibis 1879, p. 258.

Malacopterum affine Sharpe, Cat. B. VII, p. 569 (1883); Everett, Journ. Straits Branch R. As. Soc. 1889, p. 106; Sharpe, Ibis 1894, p. 542.

Hab. Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Banka, Java, Borneo and South Celebes.

Numerous specimens from Borneo, one from Java, one from Banka and one from Macassar (Teysmann). The Javan as well as the Macassar specimen are exactly similar to those from Banka and Borneo. A young specimen with rufous wings has the cap olive like the back instead of sooty brown.

8. *Malacopteron kalulongae.*

Turdinus kalulongae Sharpe, Bull. Br. Orn. Club, N°. X, p. 54 (1893); id. Ibis 1893, pp. 548 and 568; id. id. 1894, p. 542.

Hab. The Mountain regions of Sarawak and Central Borneo.

Two specimens in the Leyden Museum, collected by myself during the recent Dutch scientific expedition to Central Borneo. One of these specimens, obtained on Mount Kenepai, fully agrees with the description of the types, but the other, collected on the Liang Koeboeng, has throat and chest distinctly striated with gray.

9. *Malacopteron melanocephalum.*

Malacopterum melanocephalum Davison, Ibis 1892, p. 101.

Hab. Malay Peninsula.

The bird described by Davison under this name is certainly not, as the author wrongly suggests, »most closely allied to *M. albigulare* (*Ophrydornis albigularis* of the present paper), but probably a true *Malacopteron*, having the tail fully three times as long as the tarsus and wanting the very characteristical eyebrow of *Ophrydornis.* It seems to be closely allied to the preceding species.

Leyden Museum, June 1895.